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# CRIMINAL JUSTICE **CHRONICLE**

Vol. 3, No. 2

The Newspaper of the S.C. Criminal Justice Academy

January/February 1989



Academy Photo/John Williams

## **Governor Speaks At Academy**

South Carolina Governor Carroll Campbell took part in the orientation program for new sheriffs in December. He spoke to the group during the portion of the program at the Criminal Justice Academy. See Page 3 for the story on the orientation program.



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The focal point

The State Capital will be the center of attention during the next few months as the state legislature considers passage of the Revised Law Enforcement Training Act

## Revision of training law filed in Legislature

### Streamlining mechanism to benefit S.C. law agencies, Johnson says

Revision of the South Carolina Training Act will impact significantly on law enforcement in South Carolina by giving the Criminal Justice Academy a flexible and streamlining inservice mangement mechanism that has been needed in recent years.

That is the assessment by Academy Executive Director Walter J. "Rick" Johnson of current efforts by the agency's Training Council to amend the state's law enforcement training statute. Implementation of program services for the state's sheriffs and police chiefs are impacted by the success of those restructuring plans.

"The intent of the council and this staff is to implement those changes so that they result in workable programs benefitting all law enforcement agen-

cies without also providing unnecessary burdensome regulations," Johnson said. He said that the thrust of the Academy is to develop a mechanism which would provide every law enforcement officer — whether deputy sheriff, municipal or state officer — an opportunity to obtain valuable basic and inservice training.

Johnson said that for 20 years, the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy has delivered quality basic training to all law enforcement officers in the state, many of whom, upon completion of their basic classes, never again receive any other training opportunities. The proposed legislation amending the Training Act, Johnson said, would give the Academy the

Please see JOHNSON/ Page 7

A major revision of the state law mandating training for law enforcement officers has been filed in the South Carolina Legislature. If passed, the proposals will streamline and restructure the Criminal Justice Academy's services to sheriff's and police departments.

Recommended changes in the South Carolina Training Act, which were approved by The Training Council (the Academy's governing body), have been forwarded to the General Assembly where initial reaction by Legislators has been favorable. The changes, which require specific amendments to the Training Act, are the first significant restructuring efforts since the law was enacted in 1972.

The proposed amendments have received the support of numerous law enforcement organizations statewide and have won an editorial endorsement from at least one major daily newspaper.

Specific changes in the training law

include the following recommended amendments:

#### TRAINING COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

Sec. 23-23-30: This portion of the law pertains to the composition of the Training Council. The amendment proposes the addition of the Dean of the College of Criminal Justice at the University of South Carolina to the Council and removes the Dean of the USC Law School, a position currently designated under the current law.

#### BASIC TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 23-23-40: Currently, the Training Act specifies that a law enforcement officer must attend and successfully complete basic training at the Academy within one year of the officer's employment. The amendment to this section would require the officer to successfully complete a firearms qualification course approved by the

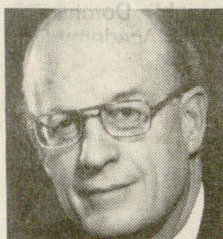
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## COMMENTARY

# Prosecutors selected to serve on state grand jury

**R**eaders of the *Criminal Justice Chronicle* have followed in this column the major steps which have gone into the creation of a state grand jury for South Carolina. The support of law enforcement has been crucial to our success in creating this new tool to detect, investigate, and prosecute drug trafficking rings operating in South Carolina.



MEDLOCK

A lot has been accomplished since I first proposed the idea of a state grand jury in 1985. Those effects have included building public support, winning passage in legislative committees, and both Houses of the General Assembly, and gaining the approval of the voters for the necessary constitutional amendment during last November's election.

We are now involved in what may ultimately prove to be one of the most important parts of the process of creating a state grand jury.

That is, to put together a team of prosecutors to work with me in carrying out the important responsibilities of this new body. I would like to take this opportunity to tell you about these

prosecutors and their qualifications.

They will be working with an excellent team consisting of SLED agents under the direction of SLED Chief Robert Stewart as well as local law enforcement offices. They are dedicated to the goals of law enforcement and committed to an active, tough-minded approach to the huge task of dealing with South Carolina's persuasive drug trafficking problem.

## CAMERON MCGOWAN CURRIE

Ms. Currie will serve on my staff as lead prosecutor for the state grand jury. She has extensive experience prosecuting drug cases through the federal grand jury system.

The new state grand jury, when it goes into operation, will have many of the features which have made the federal grand jury system a successful anti-drug weapon.

Ms. Currie coordinate the state's federal drug prosecution efforts as Assistant U.S. Attorney. She also served in the federal judiciary as United State Magistrate.

A native of Florence, Cameron Currie earned her undergraduate degree from the University of South Carolina. She is an honor graduate of the Law School of George Washington University.

## TRAVIS MEDLOCK

S.C. Attorney General

## CHARLES W. GAMBRELL JR.

Charles W. (Bill) Gambrell Jr. is a Deputy Attorney General at the Attorney General's office. Mr. Gambrell is supervisor of the Criminal Prosecution Division - the division out of which the new state grand jury will operate.

Following his admission to the South Carolina Bar in 1978, he practiced extensively in the State and Federal Courts and has tried a number of criminal cases.

Mr. Gambrell received his B.S. Degree in mathematics from the University of South Carolina and his J.D. degree from USC's School of Law in 1983. He was a partner in the law firm of King and Gambrell, P.A., in Columbia, prior to joining the Attorney General's office.

## RALPH KING ANDERSON II

Assistant Attorney General Tripp Anderson has been with our office

since 1984. He serves in the Government and Civil Litigation Division, handling criminal prosecutions and extradition matters. He has also represented the State against defendants seeking new trials through appeals and post-conviction lawsuits.

A Florence native, Mr. Anderson was a cum laude graduate of Francis Marion College, earning a degree in political science. He earned his law degree from the University of South Carolina in 1984.

## L. CASEY MANNING

Casey Manning has an ideal background to be a prosecutor. He served as a State Law Enforcement Division agent and as a detective in Los Angeles before becoming a lawyer.

After practicing law in his hometown of Dillon, he was named Assistant Attorney General in 1983, specializing in criminal prosecutions. He served as chairman of my State-wide Be Free to Succeed anti-drug project.

Casey Manning earned both his undergraduate and law degrees from the University of South Carolina. He lettered four consecutive years as a student member of the Gamecock basketball squad from 1969 to 1973.



Academy Photo/John Williams

**ACADEMY STUDENTS** walk down the newly carpeted hallway in the Academy dormitory.

## Major renovation, improvements now under way at the Academy

**T**his issue of the *Criminal Justice Chronicle* outlines for you some of the bold and farsighted steps the Law Enforcement Training Council here at the Academy has undertaken. Some of those steps include updating the state's Training Act so that we can better accommodate the needs and wishes of our officers.



JOHNSON

But, other steps are under way which you probably won't hear as much about, though just as important. I speak of the concern for the comfort of our students and guests while at the Academy. you will be reading about some of the things we are doing about that in the next several issues.

Major renovation projects have begun - and in some cases have been completed - to insure that students and other guests be as comfortable as possible while here. Some of the projects include repairing or replacing showers and carpeting the dormitories, and generally sprucing up the campus

## RICK JOHNSON

Executive Director

as much as possible.

I might add that this is only the beginning. As additional funding becomes available, other projects will begin. Some of our projects came about through suggestions that our students and staff have made, and I appreciate the input.

Of course, the most visible improvement is in the recently renovated dining area which has been completely remodeled and enlarged. I am pleased to report that after eight months of use, the new facility has been a complete success. Many of you have reported your approval of not only the general dining area atmosphere but of the specialized menus, too.

Thanks for reading *The Chronicle*. Concerns and suggestions can be forwarded to me any time, and I assure you they will be given serious consideration.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE CHRONICLE

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# Sheriff's Association, Academy implementing required training

Criminal Justice Academy officials, in conjunction with the South Carolina Sheriffs Association, are working to implement required training for new sheriffs in South Carolina.

The law, spelling out qualifications for sheriffs as well as training requirements, was signed by Gov. Carroll Campbell this past June. The bill was initiated and supported by the Sheriffs Association which is working with Academy officials to set up the curriculum.

Greenville County Sheriff Johnny Mack Brown, a member of the Training Council, minces no words in describing his feelings concerning the importance of the job. "I spearheaded the effort to get this bill passed," Brown said. "I always thought it was ridiculous to have more requirements for deputies than for the sheriff."

Brown found that a number of his colleagues feel the same way. "This job is too important to the citizens not to require training and to have minimum requirements. There are very difficult administrative functions to be performed and a person needs to be qualified and trained to carry them out," Brown said.

Brown is the most outspoken proponent of qualifications for sheriffs. "I might want to be solicitor, but I can't be because I'm not a lawyer. There is a need and a requirement for a person to be a lawyer before he can be elected solicitor," Brown said. "There are requirements for every other job. Why shouldn't there be requirements for a sheriff?"

The 40 hours of training which are now required for each newly elected sheriff will be provided by the Criminal Justice Academy. Director of Training Billy Gibson, and Jeff Moore, executive director of the Sheriffs Association, have put together the preliminary outline of the 40 hours of training for new sheriffs.

"The primary objective of the Sheriffs Association was to maintain a degree of professionalism among the sheriffs in the state," Moore said. "Our Association felt that if deputies were required to meet certain standards, it was just logical that the sheriffs should meet them also."

It is understood by all concerned that sheriffs and deputies have different needs as far as training is concerned. "A sheriff's job has become more of an administrative job," said Brown. "I'm concerned with budget problems, personnel problems, and things like that."

Moore and Gibson recognize that fact as well. "We sent out a questionnaire asking sheriffs what kind of training they wanted," said Moore. "One of the main things was

budget preparation."

It is obvious that budget requests must be justified if a sheriff is to be successful in achieving the department goals. "We are considering spending a full day during the training sessions discussing budget preparation," said Moore. "Since all sheriffs are required to have a minimum of 20 hours per year in training, we are going to invite all sheriffs to attend attend this session and to receive credit for it in their training."

The Sheriffs Association has conducted workshops and continuing education programs on an annual basis through the years. The Association currently does all of the civil process training sessions throughout the state, and developed the first and only manual on civil process service.

"We have tried to augment the Academy's programs through the years," Moore said. "Our goal has been to meet the needs and wants of the sheriffs." Workshops in domestic violence and in jail management have also been held.

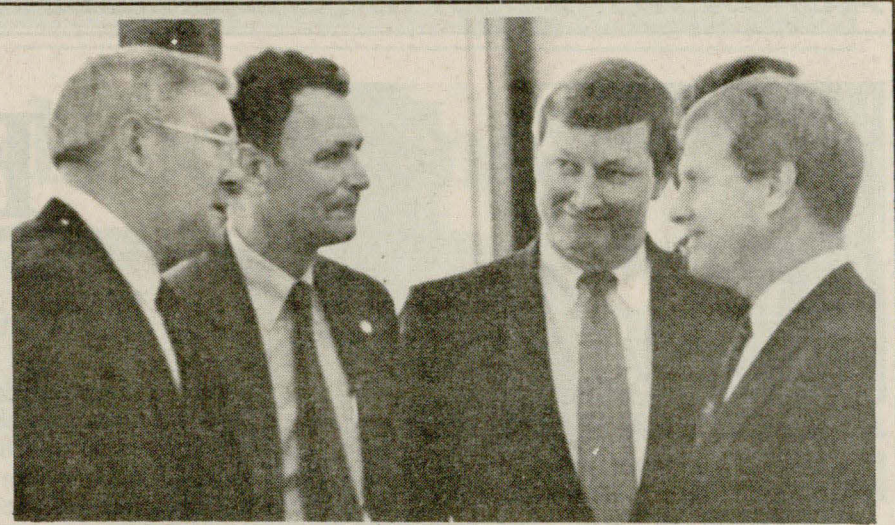
The training program which will be implemented by the Academy in 1989 will lean heavily on the administrative side. "It will be administrative training with a law enforcement leaning," said Moore. "Our new requirements for a sheriff do not require previous law enforcement experience," Moore points out. "The Ohio law requires five years of law enforcement experience before a person runs for sheriff, as well as a high school diploma, and there is no grandfather clause for persons already in office."

The South Carolina law does not affect sheriffs already in office, with the exception of requiring 20 hours of training on an annual basis.

"I can't see requiring 20 hours of training causing a problem for anybody," said Brown. "There are so many places to get that training. Every sheriff should be getting that now."

South Carolina actually became the third state to have mandatory requirements for election and training of sheriffs. "Georgia and Ohio were the only states which had mandatory requirements for running for sheriff," Moore said.

The Sheriffs Association in South Carolina became increasingly interested in pushing for legislation as local governments began pushing for more control over sheriff's departments. "One of the things I kept hearing when I attended meetings across the state was that county officials felt they needed more control, because some of them felt that their sheriffs weren't qualified," Moore said.



Academy Photo/John Williams

GOV CARROLL CAMPBELL (right) talks with (left to right) Dorchester County Sheriff J.C. Woodbury, SLED Chief Robert Stewart, and Academy Executive Director Rick Johnson during an orientation program at the Academy.

## Campbell attends orientation

South Carolina Governor Carroll Campbell visited the Criminal Justice Academy in December when the first orientation of new sheriffs was held in Columbia.

The Academy participated in conjunction with the South Carolina Sheriffs Association and SLED in the orientation program. Gov. Campbell spoke to the newly elected sheriffs at the Academy.

The new sheriffs met with Sheriffs Association Executive Director Jeff Moore for a brief orientation on the functions of the association.

They then came to the Academy for an orientation period on the functions of the Academy, the talk

by Campbell, and lunch in the new Academy cafeteria.

A visit to SLED headquarters was the third stop of the day for additional orientation for the new sheriffs.

"We plan to continue to hold this orientation session," said Bill Gibson, Academy Director of Training. "This was the first time this session had been held. It was decided that there were so many newly elected sheriffs this time, it would be a good idea to make the information available to them all at one time."

"We figured it would be a good time to give them a good explanation of what all we offered," Gibson said.

### NEWLY ELECTED SHERIFFS

|                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Abbeville County   | Charles H. Goodwin     |
| Anderson County    | Gene Taylor            |
| Barnwell County    | Joseph H. Zorn III     |
| Calhoun County     | David Earle Whetstone  |
| Colleton County    | Cecil (Eddie) Chasteen |
| Dorchester County  | J.C. Woodbury          |
| Greenwood County   | Samuel P. Riley        |
| Horry County       | Arlon L. Small         |
| Laurens County     | R. Eugene Johnson      |
| Newberry County    | James Lee Foster       |
| Richland County    | Allen Sloan            |
| Saluda County      | Olin Dudley Rushton    |
| Spartanburg County | William H.C. Coffey    |
| Sumter County      | Thomas R. Mimms        |
| York County        | George M. Eaton        |

## Sheriff training class being planned

The first training class for newly elected sheriffs in South Carolina is being planned by the Criminal Justice Academy and the South Carolina Sheriffs Association to meet the requirements of legislation recently signed into law by Gov. Carroll Campbell.

Academy Director of Training Billy Gibson and Jeff Moore, Executive Director of the South Carolina Sheriffs Association, are working on a curriculum which includes the following topics. The final curriculum must be

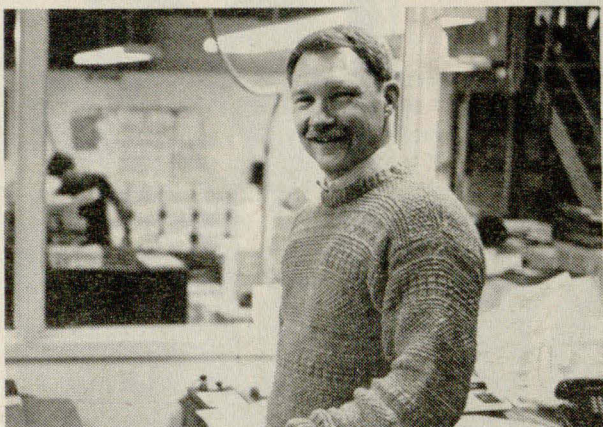
approved by the Law Enforcement Training Council.

Topics which will be addressed include: the history of the office of sheriff; the role of the sheriff in law enforcement and the criminal justice system; and constitutional and statutory duties of the sheriff, including responsibilities and authority.

No date has been scheduled for the sheriffs training at the Academy. However, the curriculum is in the final stages of planning and preparation.



## ACADEMY PROFILES



Academy Photo/John Williams

DON TAYLOR heads Academy print shop

## DON TAYLOR

### Academy print shop supervisor helps keep state informed

Everybody knows the importance a well-fed soldier is to an army. The relation food has to an army, could be compared with the importance of printed documents to a government agency.

The Criminal Justice Academy is no exception. The printed material used in classrooms for teaching aids, supplied to departments across the state to update laws, and the background information booklets supplied to agencies across the state keeps a print shop busy.

Don Taylor is in charge of the Academy print shop and has the job of juggling jobs according to priority in the modern facility.

"We're not like a lot of shops that produce a large volume of printing," Taylor says. "People can come up and say we need 50 of these right now. And any time there is a change in laws or if there is a large amount of a particular type of crime, we need to get the information out in a hurry.

"Our shop operates more on an as-needed basis," Taylor said. That doesn't mean it isn't busy all of the time because Taylor and one other full-time employee, working with labor provided by the Department of Corrections, keep the printing equipment operating full shifts daily.

The Academy print shop moved to its new building in 1988, signaling major improvements that Taylor can remember since he was hired in 1974.

"When I first came to the Academy to work in the print shop everything was done by hand. Everything was a major job," he said. "Now, with modern printing equipment everything is automated and we're able to get work out so much faster."

Taylor spends much of his time interacting with Academy instructors and administrative personnel. "You learn what jobs have to be gotten out that same day and which ones can wait a day or two," Taylor said. "I feel we have a good working relationship with everybody at the Academy and we do our best to meet all of their needs."

When Taylor came to work at the Academy he admits he knew very little about printing. "All I knew about printing then was that you were putting ink on paper," he laughs now. He went to school at Midlands Tech and got his degree and is familiar with up to date printing technology now.

Like all of those who work for the Criminal Justice Academy, he has a keen interest in law enforcement. "I feel like I am serving law enforcement by working in this way," Taylor said. "I had always had a real respect for law enforcement officers, but after being around everybody here at the Academy, I have even more respect for what they do."

# BUD MASTERSON

## Instructor brings experience to Academy post

Bud Masterson doesn't claim that Bat Masterson, the legendary law enforcer of the Old West, was an inspiration for him to become a law enforcement officer. However, from the day in 1975 when Masterson first became an officer, there has been little doubt about the duties Bud Masterson would perform for the rest of his life.

As a tactical, firearms and driving instructor at the Criminal Justice Academy since August of 1983, Masterson keeps busy instructing officers in ways to perform their jobs in the safest possible manner.

"When I first came to the Academy in 1983 the patrol procedures instruction, didn't seem to be that much up to date. I had just come from eight years on the streets and my impression was that the instruction wasn't reflecting what was going on out on the streets," Masterson says now.

Obviously that feeling was shared by others in the Academy hierarchy. The Academy and the University of South Carolina College of Criminal Justice had just completed a task analysis. A questionnaire, consisting of 538 questions had been given to chiefs and sheriffs across the state, as well as to line officers.

This study was being used to determine future training conducted by the Academy. "The officers were asked to rate what they did most frequently and least frequently. Firing a shotgun ranked 530th out of the 538 questions on the survey of officers. Chiefs and sheriffs said it was critical to be able to fire a shotgun," Masterson remembers.

The weighing of factors, such as the need to be prepared to fire a shotgun in the line of duty, as opposed to the frequency an officer was called upon to do it, indicated the difficulty in putting together a comprehensive training program.

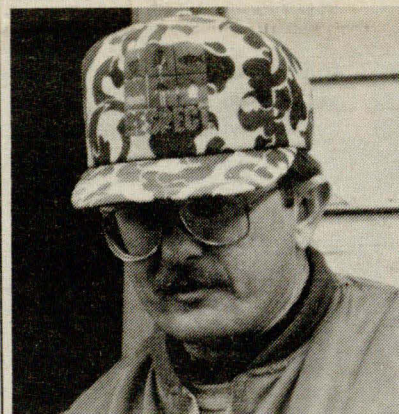
Following the completion of the study, Lennie Hicks of the Academy staff, compiled a list of 65 topics ranging from squad meetings to crime in progress, that needed to be included in designing training.

The goal was to provide training to cover what was happening on the street. Masterson feels that statistics show that progress is being made.

The large number of officers being assaulted in the line of duty was a major concern. "A primary

objective was to work on a reduction in assaults on officers," Masterson said. There is evidence that the training program is working. The figure of reported assaults on officers in South Carolina has been reduced from 1100 in a year to 750 last year. "We've only just begun," Masterson said. "We want to keep it going on down."

The key as far as Masterson and other Academy personnel are concerned, is to provide instruction which meets the needs of the officers on the street. "I stay pretty close with SLED. They give me computer printouts. I try to monitor situations where there are violent confrontations. When I see stories in the newspaper about violent confrontations, I clip them, and follow up with the officers involved for a debriefing. We want to use these events to help other officers in the future," Masterson said.



BUD MASTERSON

As any officer knows, there are any number of instances where it is pointed out what an officer should not do. Masterson understands the negative aspects of instruction. "But it is important for us to be able to say what an officer should do and to show that it works."

Because of that philosophy, Masterson likes to hear of the "non-events", the events where potential confrontations or conflicts were settled without confrontations. "Those instances never make the papers. We want to hear from those people, because the information about how those situations worked can help somebody else."

When particular cases are studied, it is with the idea of offering suggestions as to how they could have been handled better and why certain things were done. "This isn't a situation of criticizing an officer, but in using a particular

case to show a young officer what will work and what might not."

However, Masterson is well aware of the dangers involved in police work. "We're the only dangerous occupation where our threat comes from a human being, who is totally unpredictable. That is why it is so important for an officer to remember three important fundamentals - approach, position, and control."

It is important in training to be able to evaluate an event - what worked and what didn't - and why a particular confrontation was successful.

Masterson, who received the North Charleston Police Department's Award for Valor, doesn't bring that part up. But he does use the situation which put him in that position as an example. "I thought I was a good officer, that I was careful," Masterson said. "Just when you think that something bad can't happen to you, it will."

Law enforcement wasn't a career which Masterson dreamed all of his life about getting into. Because of his size he figured there weren't a lot of departments which would be beating down the doors to hire him. After his graduation from Baptist College he was working as news editor of *LowCountry Outdoors* magazine when a friend told him about job openings in the North Charleston Police Department. "They had just gotten a grant and a person had to be unemployed for 30 days to be hired under the grant," Masterson remembers. "I quit my job on Dec. 31, 1974, and was hired on Jan. 30, 1975 and police work has been my life since then."

It was a decision he has never regretted. "There were times I wish I had made more money," he admits. "But I just kind of took things as they came. I felt I owed it to myself to go as far as I could. I had some tremendous times while working North Charleston."

There were not so pleasant times as well. "During my eight years there, 12 of my friends in law enforcement in the Tri-County area were involved in deadly force confrontations. Six of them were killed," Masterson remembers.

As he rose from patrolman to training officer in North Charleston the situations he and his fellow officers experienced have all contributed to his knowledge of what goes on out in the streets.



## AROUND THE ACADEMY

# New weight room adds equipment

## New facility helps students meet standards

The Academy has recently opened a new weight room facility to better accommodate students seeking to increase their physical ability while attending the Academy.

Physical standards requirements were implemented on January 1, 1988, and the Academy has made every effort to assist students in meeting those standards.

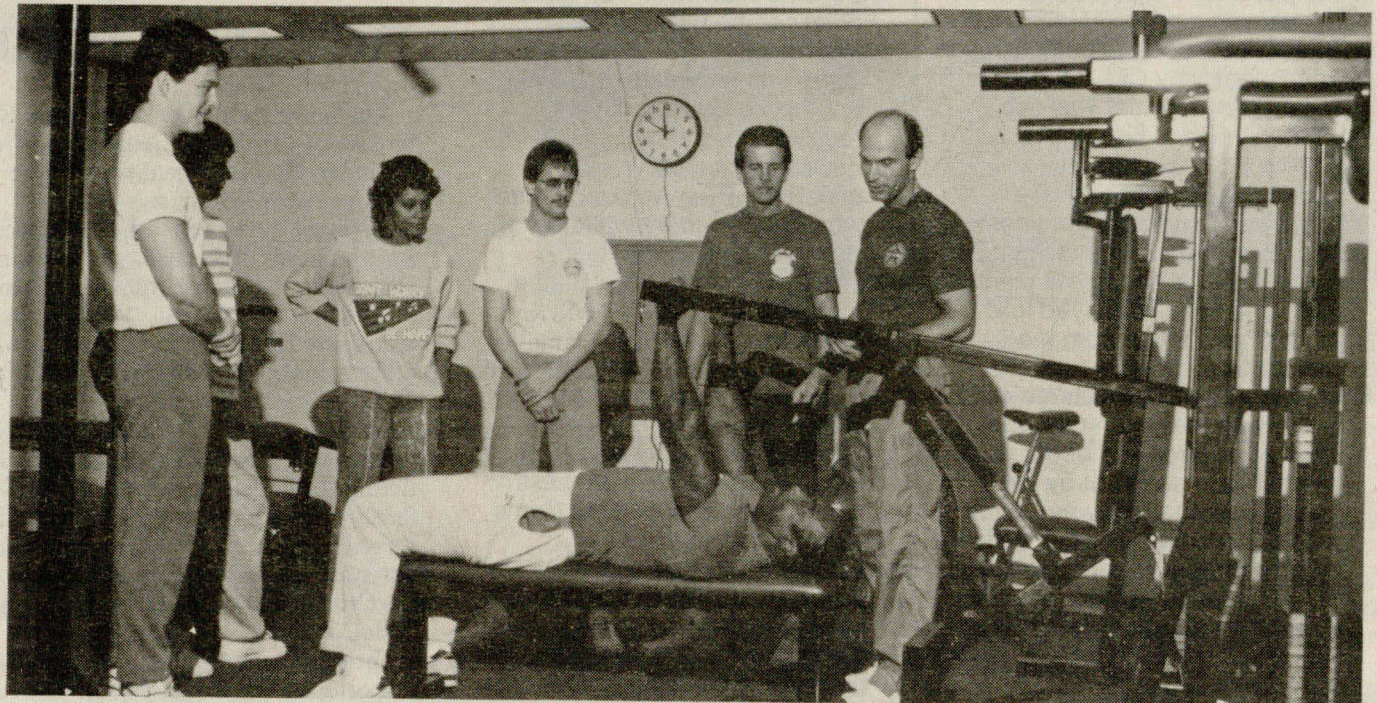
In just over a year's time the improvement in preparation by officers attending the Academy has been steady.

"It was quite discouraging in the beginning stages," said Bill Gibson, Director of Training for the Academy. "Most students were arriving stating that they had not heard anything about having to meet a physical standard and were not prepared."

"Over the past several months, however, we have seen a considerable change and most officers are now arriving with a full knowledge of what they have to do to meet the standard and a greater percentage are now able to meet that standard when they arrive. At one time we had so many failing in the first week that we had to set up mandatory training time to assist them in preparing to meet the standard," Gibson said.

Realizing the work needed to assist officers in meeting the requirements of the physical standards act, Academy officials made adjustments to schedules.

Beginning in July of 1988, all basic students were tested in the first three days of their basic class. All students failing to meet the standard are assigned to work with Academy staff in the evenings to prepare themselves for



**BRUCE HANCOCK** (right), watches as Sam Bowser works out on one of the new weight machines in the new weight room at the Academy.

Academy Photo/John Williams

passing the standard. This procedure continues for three weeks, or until the student has met the standard.

"Everyone at the Academy is doing everything possible to assist students in passing the physical requirements," Gibson said.

When asked if there was any advice for officers planning to attend the Academy in the future, Gibson said the simplest thing to do is "be prepared when you arrive. Students know well in advance what they will have to do to meet the standard and there is really no excuse as to why they can't achieve that goal before coming to the Academy," Gibson said.

The biggest problem, Gibson says, is that many students just fail to prepare themselves for the physical standards. He feels that students need to realize that if they can pass the physical upon arrival, they can devote full time to their legal studies without

having to worry about the physical standard.

"Every department in the state should have sufficient physical fitness program books available for the officers. But if they don't have them, the books are available upon request from the Academy," Gibson said.

The new weight room facility will play a big part in assisting in the physical standards program while students are attending classes at the Academy.

"The new weight room is twice as big as the old facility and is equipped with a greater variety of equipment, which will allow a larger number of students to participate at one time," Gibson said.

"This is one more area in which we are trying to help the officers meet the standards and to become more physically fit for their own benefit," Gibson added.

## Remodeling continuing in dormitory areas

In an effort to continue to upgrade facilities at the Criminal Justice Academy, remodeling is continuing in the Academy's dormitory areas.

The emphasis is on providing more comfort for Academy students.

The completion of renovations to the dining hall last fall signaled the end of the first phase of the renovations.

Currently, new carpeting is being placed in the dormitory rooms. The plumbing system is being worked on and a film substance has been put on dormitory windows to keep sunlight out.

## Continual upgrading meeting Academy's needs

Continual upgrading of training facilities at the Criminal Justice Academy is necessary to meet increased enrollments at the Academy and to better utilize available space.

Construction is currently under way on relocating the practical problem village away from its current position on the driving range. The buildings which make up the practical problems village are being relocated to an area adjacent to the driving range.

A road is being redone which will help convert the area into a city block, allowing a number of training operations to be carried out at once.

In conjunction with the range construction, a new shop to provide maintenance for range vehicles is being

constructed in the area near the city block.

The present garage is being converted into classroom and office space.

"We knew we had some needs as far as training and classroom and office space were concerned," said Bill Gibson, Academy Director of Training. "We found the development of the city block would allow us to carry out a number of training functions there."

"Previously, when we were using the village we would have to halt operations on the driving range," Gibson said. "With this relocation of the village, we will be able to run three training operations at one time. Now that we are going to 14 basic classes each year, we will be utilizing the

range and village 28 weeks a year," Gibson said.

There is increased emphasis on instruction in driving tactics. "Since an officer spends so much time in a car, driving really has come to the forefront as far as instruction is concerned," Gibson said.

Converting the current garage space into offices and classrooms is a further example of utilizing current facilities. "We knew we needed the office and classroom space," Gibson said. "It was more economical to build a new garage than to build a new building for offices and classrooms."

The construction should be completed by mid-summer and put into operation then.





## LAW ENFORCEMENT PEOPLE

**Larry Boyes**, 43, has been chosen as the new police chief for the Simpsonville Police Department. Boyes was a police lieutenant in Shelby, N.C., before being chosen unanimously by City Council to replace former chief Ray Brown, who resigned to become police chief in Fountain Inn.

Boyes has extensive experience in narcotics enforcement. **David Youngblood** has resigned as police chief in Liberty. He planned to become self-employed following his resignation from the Liberty post.

**Robert E. Ford Jr.**, a veteran of 12 years with the South Carolina Highway Patrol, has been promoted to sergeant by the South Carolina Highway Patrol, with the supervision responsibility of all Highway Patrol operations in Lee County. Ford received a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from St. Leo's College. He is a native of Union.

**Harbin Rikard**, who had served as police chief of Ridge Spring for over 23 years, has resigned his position. He didn't announce his future plans.

**Ennis Barton Jr.**, a member of the St. George Police Department for the past eight years, was recently promoted to chief of the department. Barton, a native of St. George, had been serving as acting chief since November when former chief Tom Atkins resigned to enter private business.

**Thomas Sexton**, who had served as deputy police chief at Mt. Pleasant for the past two years, has been named acting chief of the department effective Feb. 5, a day after Charles B. Wiley steps down as chief. Prior to joining the Mt. Pleasant Department, Sexton had been a member of the Charleston County Police Department for 15 years.

**Solon B. (Sonny) Lewis** has been named chief of the St. Stephen Police Department, replacing retiring Samuel E. Pipkin Jr. Lewis is a 24-year veteran of law enforcement and was most recently chief of the Harleyville Department. His father, the late Solon B. Lewis Sr., was a lieutenant with SLED, and his mother at one time was a deputy sheriff in Marion County. Two sons are currently working in law enforcement, Solon Duane Lewis with the Charleston Police Department, and Darrell R. Lewis, with the Berkeley County Sheriffs Department.

### AWARDS

Walterboro area officers were recently honored for their service in 1988. Tom Botchie was named officer of the year for the Colleton County Sheriff's Department;

Travis Avant was chosen officer of the year for the Walterboro City Police Department, J.L. Lawson, officer of the year for the S.C. Highway Patrol in the area; and Sgt. Kenneth Mears of the Walterboro Police Department received special recognition for dedication and service to his department. The annual awards were presented by Walterboro Burger King Restaurants.

**Allen Wood**, a detective with the Spartanburg County Sheriff's Department, was honored as the Crime Stopper Officer of the Year in Spartanburg. A point system enables the Crime Stoppers Committee to recognize an officer whose investigative work best utilized and enhanced the Crime Stoppers program.

**Sam Lee**, a sergeant with the Folly Beach Public Safety Department, has been named Police Officer of the Year in Folly Beach. The recipient of the award is voted on by all members of the department. Sgt. Lee has been with the department for two years.

**Brenda Joyce (BJ) King**, a master patrol officer with the Greenville City Police Department, and **Major Earl Barnett** of the Greenville County Sheriffs Department, were named Officers of the Year by the Greenville Rotary Club. Mrs. King, who is communications coordinator for the department, has been with the Greenville City Police Department since 1974. In 1975 she was one of the first female officers to be assigned to the street. Barnett, who joined the Greenville County Sheriffs Department in 1974 as a patrol officer, was promoted to major this past September. He is second in command to Sheriff Johnny Mack Brown, and oversees five divisions in the department.

### DEATHS

**W.S. (Son) Plowden**, a veteran of 50 years in law enforcement, died Jan. 15, at the age of 74. He was a lieutenant with SLED, the agency he joined in 1973. He was with the South Carolina Highway Patrol from 1939 to 1948, and with the National Automobile Theft Bureau from 1948 to 1973. Plowden had been honored in December by the South Carolina Association of Independent Insurance Agencies for his work in solving a widespread automobile theft ring in the state.

**James Rayford Powell**, who retired in 1977 as a lieutenant with the Greenwood City Police Department, died Jan. 10 in Greenwood. Powell served for 25 years with the department. He was a World War II veteran.

## Top State FBI official newest Council member

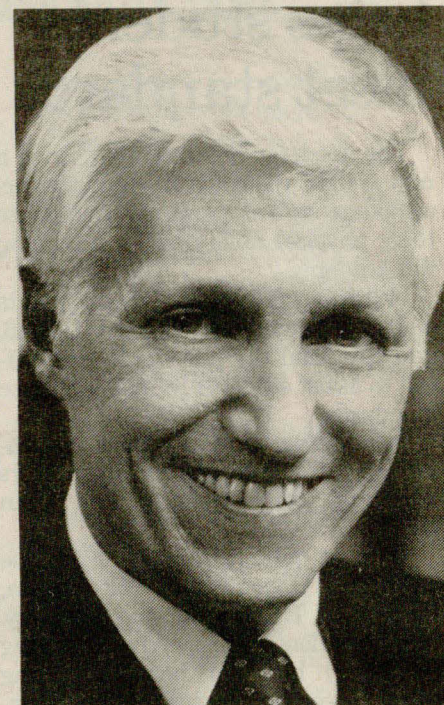
The newest member of the Law Enforcement Training Council is Fred Verinder, Special Agent in Charge of the Columbia FBI office.

Verinder has been an FBI Special Agent since March 1969. His first assignment was in the Knoxville, Tenn., FBI office. In August, 1970 he was transferred to the New York City FBI office where he remained until April 1975.

In July, 1981, Verinder was appointed as a Special Assistant to the Acting Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration where he served until 1982 when he was named Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the Criminal Division of the FBI's New York City Office.

Verinder was named a Permanent Inspector in the Inspection Division at FBI headquarters in February, 1987, before assuming his post in Columbia.

A native of Chicago, Verinder earned his Bachelor of Accounting Degree from DePaul University in Chicago, in 1964.



FRED VERINDER



### STROM AWARD WINNER

Academy Executive Director Rick Johnson (left) presents the J.P. Strom Award for Basic Class 219 to Officer Michael W. Findley (center) of the USC Police Department. Carl B. Stokes, USC System Vice President.

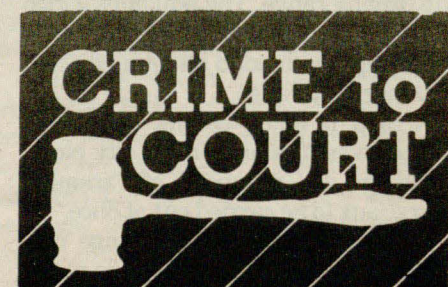
### FEBRUARY

Unknown Risks in Traffic Stops, part 3, will be the subject of February's Crime to Court series.

The legal section will discuss U.S. vs. Alvarez, concentrating on grounds to support investigatory stops.

### MARCH

March's Crime to Court sessions will be Child Molestation, Part 1.





# JOHNSON: Law to streamline agencies

CONTINUED/ FROM PAGE 1

resources needed to be a facilitator of inservice training. It would also insure that necessary training updates are provided to every city and county in the state.

Exactly how would this enhanced service provision be accomplished?

"The answer is by listening to law enforcement officials' concerns and wishes and then acting on them," Johnson said. He added that sheriffs and police chiefs have one major and similar concern: must officers be sent to Columbia in order for inservice training if available or required, in order for compliance standards to be met?

"The Council and this staff have no intention or plans to require inservice training at the Academy campus," Johnson said. He said that law enforcement officials in the state strongly support better and additional training but there is a reality that there is a need to keep the officer "on the street." He said that the physical limitations of the buildings and campus would prohibit this even if there was sufficient funding to handle this — which there is not.

## STATEWIDE FEEDBACK

Soon after his appointment in May 1988, as Executive Director, Johnson initiated a first-hand effort to learn of the concerns of law enforcement officials by traveling around the state to visit various police and sheriff's department's.

"I learned that inservice training is needed and desired, but the Academy must extend its operation via aggressive field and inservice opportunities," Johnson said. "I learned invaluable information from my contacts with those officials, and I have listened to them."

## THREE-PRONGED SERVICE APPROACH

Johnson said that the first prong of his program effort is to recognize that inservice training clearly is the key to one specific amendment to the Training Act, which, if passed, would require periodic recertification of all officers.

"To implement recertification under the new law, I am creating an inservice training division which will dispatch Academy instructors throughout the state to provide true retraining opportunities for all law enforcement agencies," Johnson said. He added that it is the view of the Academy's staff that true inservice training involves providing specific training opportunities for all personnel in a department.

"That means we must work with that department's shifts, schedules, shift structures and individual needs," Johnson said.

## INSERVICE OPPORTUNITIES

Johnson said a variety of areas of training are being explored for inservice availability, including:

- Legal Updates.
- Breathalyzer certification and

recertification.

- Radar certification.
- Accident reconstruction and investigations.
- Traffic law updates.

"There is no limit, other than manpower and resources, to what the Academy will be able to do for our agencies through this inservice effort in the field," Johnson said.

The second prong of Johnson's implementation plans centers around the fact the Training Council will be authorized by amendment to validate other training programs outside the immediate scope of the academy for training credits toward recertification.

"Certainly, courses offered by the FBI National Academy or its alumni associates organization, IPTM, Northwestern Traffic Institute, Southern Police Institute, National Sheriff's Institute and similar programs would be considered for validation by Council for law enforcement credits," Johnson said. He added that professional organizations such as the South Carolina Law Enforcement Officers Association, Palmetto Law Enforcement Officers Association, to name a few, also may sponsor seminars which Council could consider for similar validation.

Johnson's third prong phase centers around an allowance for the Training Council to validate certain inservice programs already in effect within various law enforcement agencies in the state. He said that there are many training officers who already have developed excellent programs and curricula for their own departments which also could be validated.

"I believe that this three-pronged approach affords countless opportunities for officers to receive credits for recertification in many areas of the state," Johnson said. "These opportunities can easily be incorporated into their work schedules so that departments do not lose manpower just because of training requirements."

Johnson said that no one has ever said training would be convenient, adding, "It is indeed inconvenient but also a necessity."

Johnson said the Criminal Justice Academy belongs to all law enforcement in the state and "I'm their agent to give them what they feel they need." He said the Training Council always has operated on the premise that the Academy is for every officer and not just for the convenience of a few.

## INSERVICE REGULATIONS

How were inservice regulations devised and approved? Simply put, the revised Training Act, if passed, would provide the necessary mechanism by giving the Council the right to promulgate rules and regulations.

"This doesn't mean that these rules and regulations will be enacted without input from law enforcement," Johnson said. Another law already

enacted requires that the Council present all proposed rules and regulations in a public hearing. "These hearings must be advertised and conducted before any new regulations can be adopted," he said.

Johnson said that public hearings afford every chief, sheriff, or officer the right to comment on the fairness, applicability, and utility of proposed rules and regulations.

## GRANDFATHERING REVISIONS

A major proposed change in the training law is to discontinue allowances for officers to be "grandfathered" as currently permitted. Under current law, officers who worked for law enforcement agencies prior to enactment of the Training Act of 1972 were not required to attend basic training.

"Under the new proposals, if any officer was grandfathered and certified

without attending basic training, that certification stands. It would simply mean that his certification becomes equal to all others who attended, that is, his certification, like all others, would expire in three years, requiring everyone to receive the prescribed number of inservice training hours," Johnson said.

Johnson said the revision is a fair method of accommodating all officers — grandfathered and basic training graduates — while insuring a continued high level of proficiency and ability.

Johnson also said that other opportunities and services will be evaluated and offered to all agencies whenever possible in order that South Carolina law enforcement officers are not short-changed on training.

# REVISION: Law filed in Legislature

CONTINUED/ FROM PAGE 1

Council before being allowed to perform law enforcement duties.

## ADMISSION AND TRAINING STANDARDS

Sec. 23-23-50: The Training Act currently sets minimum standards for admission and training in this section and prohibits officers from attending the Academy if they have a felony conviction. The amendment significantly tightens standards for admission and training and provides a new requirement that prohibits admission for anyone who has been convicted of a crime punishable by more than one year. The amendment further requires that the applicant also must provide evidence of good moral character.

Additionally, this portion of the Act also provides a "grandfather" provision whereby officers actively employed in law enforcement in the state prior to enactment of the training law would not face mandatory attendance to the academy. If this portion is amended, the grandfather clause would be deleted, and certification of all officers would expire after three years or would end with termination. Officers presently certified would need recertification in 1991 on the day certification was issued. The amendment also would call for certification to be renewable on a form approved by Council, if submitted within 45 days prior to the expiration date and accepted by Council. Under this amendment, further grandfathering would not be allowed.

## POWERS OF COUNCIL AND RECERTIFICATION

Sec. 23-23-60: The powers of the Training Council are spelled out in this section. The amendment allows the Council to promulgate rules to enforce, suspend, revoke, or restrict certification. The change in this section also requires a specific format for employment information and requires continued training for certification.

## PROGRAM FINANCING — FINES AND BOND FORFEITURES

Sec. 23-23-70: The structure for funding the programs and services of the academy have been constructed in a unique and innovative manner whereby the law violator pays for enforcement training. This section has provided for that funding by designating a portion of fines and bond forfeitures. The amendment to this section provides for the first increase in this fee structure since 1984, despite the rapid growth of and demand for academy services.

The increases recommended in the amendment to this section are as follows:

| Fines & Surcharges | Changes                     |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Up to \$200        | Increased from \$6 to \$8   |
| \$201 to \$499     | Increased from \$10 to \$12 |
| \$500 to \$999     | Increased from \$12 to \$15 |
| \$1,000 or more    | Increased from \$15 to \$25 |

## PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY

Sec. 23-23-75: A new feature of the revised Training Act is an amendment which would require compliance by law enforcement agencies with this law. Under provisions of this amendment, the Council would be authorized to bring a civil action against a sheriff or appropriate municipal officer for injunctive relief in court should deliberate compliance not be documented. The violation could result in the imposition by a judge of appropriate jurisdiction of a \$1,500 civil penalty against that sheriff or municipal officer (chief of police, city manager, or person responsible for law enforcement administration). All decisions of the court would be appealable to the Court of Common Pleas in Richland County.



# Academy has openings for two new instructors

Two job openings for instructors currently exist on the staff of the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy, according to Academy Executive Director Rick Johnson.

One position is for a Criminology Instructor III, grade 37, whose responsibilities will include range operations.

Minimum qualifications for this position include a bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice and four years experience in law enforcement, or any equivalent combination of education and experience.

The instructor will be assigned to the Weapons/Driving Range Operation. Applicants should possess experience in firearms and driving instruction, and be able to be a viable asset to the overall operation of the Academy. This is a master instructional class.

Incumbents are expected to have responsibility for at least one area of specialized police training while being certified in four or more other areas of instruction.

The salary range for this position is \$27,435 to \$41,152.

The other position is for a Criminology Instruc-

tor II, grade 34, for two years under a federally funded grant.

This position is in field/in service training and requires a bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice and three years experience in law enforcement or any equivalent combination of education and experience.

The employee will be assigned to the Field/In Service Training Section. The applicant should possess experience in law enforcement or public safety, extensive working knowledge of traffic accident investigation. This class represents the journeyman level instructor for SCCJA. Incumbents are expected to be certified in four or more areas of traffic related instruction (basic and advanced accident investigation and reconstruction, driving range, breathalyzer, etc.)

The salary range for this position is \$24,388 to \$36,582.

Persons interested in inquiring about these position should contact Ron Bowden, Personnel Officer, Criminal Justice Academy, 5400 Broad River Road, Columbia, S.C., 29210-4088. The cut-off date for applications is Friday, February 17, at 3 p.m.

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